

HAT POINT FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER
Imnaha Vicinity
Wallowa County
Oregon

HAER No. OR-60

HAER
ORE
32-IMA.
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

HAT POINT FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER

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HAER No. OR-60

Location:

SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, SEC 35, T 1S, R 49E, WM, UTM Zone: 11 Easting: 526,600 Northing: 5,031,390. Wallowa County, Oregon. Approximately 24 miles from Imnaha, Oregon on Forest Service Road # 4240, (The road to Hat Point). Map Reference: USGS Hat Point 7.5 min.

Present Owner:

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Present Occupant:

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Present Use:

Forest Service Fire Lookout Tower

Significance:

One of the few remaining operational fire lookout towers in the United States. The Hat Point Lookout is manned every fire season by a Forest Service lookout. The Tower is located on the edge of Hells Canyon at the highest elevation above sea level (6982'ASL) on the Oregon side of the canyon. At Hat Point, Hells Canyon of the Snake River is the deepest gorge in North America. Equipment inside the 8' x 8' tower cabin includes the original *Osborn Fire Finder*, chair and table both of which are mounted on glass insulators. The road into Hat Point was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1934. The only route into the Hat Point area prior to this time was by horse, pack train or on foot. The area is significant in Forest Service and CCC history due to it's use as a staging area for CCC

Significance, Continued:

fire fighting crews. It is also the site of the first Forest Service parachute air drop to resupply CCC/Forest Service crews fighting forest fires.

Part I. Historical Information

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: 1948
2. Architect: USFS Region 6, Drawing No. L-10501 and B-4101
3. Original and subsequent owners: United States Forest Service.
4. Builder, Contractor, Suppliers:

Builder:

Ray Rahn, General Contractor, Enterprise, OR. Presently residing in Milton Freewater, OR [Telephone 503 938 7360 Note: please do not contact Mr. Rahn without the permission of his daughter Janice Davis, USFS employee at Hells Canyon National Recreation Area office, Enterprise, OR. Mr. Rahn is elderly and in frail health].

Supplier:

Timber Structures Inc. 3400 NW Yeon, Portland, OR. The tower is a standard split ring connector type, manufactured as a prefabricated unit from incised, creosote pressure treated lumber, and shipped completely prefabricated with integral hardware to the site. Timber Structures is no longer in business. At this time the location of their archives is unknown, thus, the original shop drawings are unavailable. The Contractor, Mr. Rahn, told me he purchased the tower material for Hat point and another tower from Timber Structures. There are no other existing records to verify.

Original Plans and Construction:

Gail Throop, Historian for USFS Region 6 has located the original plans from Region 6 archives. Attached are prints from the micro-fiche file for the standard 82' tower, including architectural, structural and connecting hardware drawings complete with material schedules and prefabrication detail drawings.

Alterations and Additions:

The only addition is the solar collector on the top of the tower cabin, which is used to power the telephone and radio. Prior to the addition of the solar collector, radio and telephone power was by batteries. Maintenance records and cost expenditures are attached.

B. Historical Context

A brief history of the U. S. Forest Service

The National Forest system was created March 3, 1891 with the establishment of the Forest Reserves. Congress was receiving increasing public pressure for conservation of the natural resources of the Nation. Many forest areas, owned by the Federal government, had been destroyed by inappropriate logging techniques employed by private corporations. These companies ignored conservation practices in favor of increased profits. Then, when clear cutting had taken place, no reforestation was done, making the raw lands susceptible to wind and water erosion. In addition, fire was taking a dreadful toll. The Peshtigo (Wisconsin) fire had raged across the upper Midwest, killing 1200 people, and burning 2400 square miles of forest land.

Conservationists had been lobbying for establishment of Federal Forest Reserves since before the Civil War. However positive action was not taken until 1876, when Dr. Franklin B. Hough was appointed by Congress as the first Federal Forestry Agent. His multi-volume *Report on Forestry, (1878 - 1884)* called for management of Federal timber lands. In 1881, he was named as Chief of the Division of Forestry, a division of the Department of Agriculture.

Subsequently, Gifford Pinchot, a professional forester and friend of future President Theodore Roosevelt, was appointed to head the Division of Forestry. However the Department of Interior continued to maintain control over the forest reserves. Frustrated by this bureaucratic system, Pinchot streamlined the administration of the forests by giving more autonomy to the districts. Forest supervisors were instructed to give more responsibility to the local ranger. Pinchot believed in most cases the "man on the ground" was the best judge of what was appropriate action for most situations. About this same time Pinchot issued the Use Book. This 142 page volume contained regulations as to how forest lands were to be regulated. Policies concerning timber sales, grazing, mineral leases and forest fires were set in this pocket sized book. Many of these regulations are still in effect today.

When Theodore Roosevelt became president after the assassination of William McKinley, he immediately took up the cause of forest conservation on public lands. In 1905, with the president's full support, The Forest Transfer Act became law, transferring Federal Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. On March 3rd, the Bureau of Forestry became the U. S. Forest Service, and the Reserves were subsequently renamed National Forests. By 1908, The United States Forest Service had 1500 employees, and 150 million acres of National Forest resources under its jurisdiction and management. This began the period known as the Custodial Era, (1905 - 1942). Since 1942 through the present, the Forest Service has been in the Commodity and Production Era. The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 set the basic guidelines for management practices in use today.

After the disastrous fires of 1910, when there were major forest fires throughout the western United States, the need for a fire warning system in the fledgling Forest Service was readily apparent. The initial response was to build small cabins on mountain peaks and station a lookout there during the three month fire season. In addition, a telephone communication network was installed throughout the forest to keep the lookouts in contact with the Ranger Stations. The lookouts equipment usually consisted of binoculars and the telephone. Lookouts would direct fire crews to areas by the topographic features. Much of the forest land had not yet been mapped, and Forest Service crews were at work doing surveys and naming the topographic features.

There have been three lookout towers at Hat Point. The first, a fifty foot log tower was built between 1910 and 1920, as a response to the need for a Forest Service wide, fire warning system.

The second lookout tower at Hat Point, a ninety foot log structure, was built around 1931. Lawrence Potter¹ was employed by the Forest Service doing trail maintenance and telephone line repair. Lawrence and the Wilson brothers, Buck and Jimmy were directed to cut the logs for a new tower at Hat Point. The logs were to be ninety

¹Personal interview with Lawrence Potter on January 12, 1993. Mr. Potter was born at Tolo Lake on Camas Prairie, November 12, 1907. At the time of the interview he was in frail health, and suffering from severe arthritis. Mrs Potter was also interviewed, but was unable to contribute due to her frail health condition.

feet long with a minimum six inch diameter at the top end. Lawrence and Buck cruised the area for trees that were sound and long enough to meet the specification. They selected four mature Lodgepole Pines, which they fell and bucked. They then skidded the logs to the top of Hat Point, using Bucks mule team, Bones and Goldie. Jimmy Wilson and a supervisor by the name of Ed (last name unknown) assisted Lawrence and Buck in building the tower and the lookout's cabin.

The tower was assembled on the ground, cross bars and diagonals attached to the four legs by bolts. Then a system of pulleys, block and tackle were hung from the top of the fifty foot tower. The mule team, (Bones and Goldie) were hitched to the ropes and they pulled the new trestle structure upright into it's place around the old fifty foot tower where cross pieces were attached. The new tower was set on a rock foundation, and built over the top of the old one. After the tower structure was completed, the old tower was disassembled from inside the new tower. Steps and the tower cabin were built then to complete the structure.

Lawrence Potter was assigned as the first lookout at Hat Point in 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Potter and their two young sons Dale and Jay lived at the tower site in the cabin that had also been built by their father. Potter had a saddle horse and two pack horses which he used to bring in his family and supplies for the three month stay during the fire season. There was no road into Hat Point in those days. The Potter family had a wood stove for a combination of heating and cooking. There was no water source at Hat Point, which required the Potters to haul water by pack horse about one and one-half miles from the nearest potable spring. The only person to person contact they ever had with other people was a pack train operator who came by the station once a month.

Lawrence Potter described the events of a lightning strike on the tower:

We had cables with frayed ends for lightning rods going down each leg of the tower. The ground was faulty on one of the cables when lightning struck the tower. The lightning turned everything blue, and burned the cable and the telephone lines up all the way into the cabin. The telephone was blown apart, and the rain drops on the cabin windows (tower cabin) glowed like electric light bulbs.

There is a conflict in the oral history at this point: It could be that the second cabin was built at this time (1934) by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and that the Potter family lived there the following three seasons.

Seventeen year old Jimmy Wilson was hired as the first Fire Guard, and he remained there through 1934. Jimmy and Murrielle Wilson were married in 1932, and their first child was born while he was assigned to Hat Point. Murrielle and the new baby missed the summer the child was born, but were back on the station the following year. The road into Hat Point was built by the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) ca1934². It is believed that the second living quarters cabin was built at that time.

After the road was built by the CCC various tourist lodges began to bring bus loads of visitors to Hat Point. The guest book was a lesson in geography, they came from around the world to see Hells Canyon, which at Hat Point is 1000 feet deeper than the Grand Canyon. While Jimmy worked in the tower, Murrielle became hostess to the tourists.

**The Significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps
in the History of the United States,
The State of Oregon and The USDA Forest service.**

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, approximately 30% of the work force was unemployed. After his election in 1932, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent several initiatives to Congress designed to get the country back to work. FDR was known for his accomplishments in conservation while he was Governor of the State of New York. There were several proposals at the State level to form a conservation force, and reclaim various wastelands throughout the United States. Roosevelt used the best of these and constructed a model for the Civilian Conservation Corps on a National basis.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was created as Appendix C of Public Law No. 5, (73rd Congress), and signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 31, 1933. The purpose of the CCC was to give employment to young men³ as part of Roosevelt's recovery program for the

² A brief history of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon, and a Brief History of the USDA Forest Service.

³There were strict age limits for enrollment in the CCC, however in 1934 these limits were modified to include unemployed Veterans of the World War.

Great Depression. From 1933 through 1942, the CCC had a total enrollment of 3,465,766 men.⁴

The Honorable Robert Fechner was named Director of the newly formed Civilian Conservation Corps. Fechner immediately named an advisory council which consisted of the Secretaries of Labor, War and Interior, each of whom appointed a personal representative to work with the new Director.

Enrollees were given room and board, uniforms, medical care and a salary of \$30 per month. Of the salary, \$25 was sent home as an allotment to the family of the enrollee. The enrollee retained \$5 a month for personal expenses. The enrollees were first sent to an indoctrination program run by the Army. Here physical conditioning was emphasized to get the men into top condition to allow them to perform in their new active environment. The majority of these young men were city dwellers, and many had been idle since 1929. They would be assigned to high mountain forest areas as well as deserts where they would be living in tent camps and doing hard physical labor in construction and conservation work throughout the United States.

In Oregon, there were forty-nine CCC camps in 1937. Of these, eighteen were on National Forests, two on State Forests, seven on private forests, three for Biological Survey and four on the State Parks, nine for the Soil Conservation Service, one on the National Park, three for the Division of Grazing, and five for the Reclamation Service.⁵ The enrollment included 25,022 Junior and Veteran (World War I), 2,767 Native American enrollees, and 6,820 non enrollees who worked as camp officers and supervisory employees from Oregon. The total number of individuals who worked in CCC in Oregon (From all States) 1933 through 1942 was 86,775.

⁴Merrill, Perry H., Roosevelt's Forest Army: A history of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933 - 1942, Pg. 94.

⁵Paige, John C., The Civilian Conservation Corps And The National Park Service, 1933 - 1942: An Administrative History, Pg. 187.

These men built 276 fire lookout towers and houses, 1,317 bridges (of all types), planted 49,351,000 trees, spent 681,048 man days fighting forest fires, did tree insect and pest control on 1,100,655 acres, and did rodent and predator control work on an additional 1,657,815 acres. The total expenditure for the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon was \$87,734,444 of which \$6,356,036 was sent home as allotments, and pumped directly into the National economy.⁶

The Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States during the Great Depression furnished 3,450,766 jobs for unemployed men. There were a total of 4,500 CCC camps with an average of 1,643 camps operating at any given time. In reforestation, 2,356,000,000 trees were planted, 126,000 miles of road and trail built, 89,000 miles of telephone line constructed, 6,459,000 man days spent fighting forest fires, 6,660,000 man days spent building erosion control and check dams, and 21,000,000 acres rehabilitated from disease and insect infested land.⁷

With the advent of the United States entry into World War II, CCC enrollees formed a cadre of physically fit, tough minded young men to serve in the armed forces. The CCC enrollees were given military longevity benefits and retirement credit for their prior service to the Nation.

Forest Service Benefits From the Civilian Conservation Corps

The Forest Service, after it's birth early in the 20th Century, discovered a great need for facilities of all types. The fire storms of 1910 showed a need for fire lookout facilities that varied from crude mountain top facilities to sophisticated towers equipped with Osborn Fire Finders and telephone systems. There was a need for physical plant facilities for ranger stations, guard stations, pack stations, roads and trails,

⁶ ibid Pg. 124

⁷ibid Pg. 196.

telephone communication systems, and reforestation of lands that had been clear-cut as well as those destroyed by insects, disease and fires.

To accommodate these requirements for physical facilities, the Forest Service in it's Regions developed standard building plans for the myriad of plant facilities it required for the day to day operation of the National Forest system. This development coincided with the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps which furnished a 3,000,000 man work force to supplement the permanent employees of the Forest Service.

As a result of this fortunate union, Oregon has been left a legacy of Forest service designed buildings, bridges, lookout towers, roads, trails, and observation points, and twenty-two State Parks, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. In 1934, the CCC built the first road into Hat Point. Prior to this time, the only way in was pedestrian travel, horseback, or horse/ mule pack train. The road opened the area to tourism, and visitors began to arrive from all over the world to visit the deepest gorge in North America. At that time, the lookout tower was a ninety foot, whole log structure.

This legacy includes the subject of this Historic American Building Survey, the present Hat Point Lookout Tower. The architects of Region 6, under the direction of the Regional Forester, developed various standard building plans and specifications. Forest Service architectural design⁸ and Civilian Conservation Corps skilled and unskilled labor built many of the facilities in use today (1993). One of these, the CT-1 (not built by CCC) eventually replaced the log tower. This collaboration also pumped money into the Great Depression economy through the purchase of the building materials required for the building construction.

The tower was hit by lightning three times while Jimmy Wilson was on duty. Jimmy likened the blast to a sound "like a load of dynamite going off".

⁸U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Plan for Standard Lookout Tower, 82-foot type CT-1, Region Six, J. Frankland, Regional Engineer, January 1938, Revised October 7, 1939.

The P.O. Saddle Fire in 1934 occurred during Jimmy's tenure at Hat Point. Jimmy reported the fire, and helped Ranger Grady Miller coordinate the supply airdrop. This was the first time the Forest Service used the airdrop strategy. Parachute cargos were skids of food stuffs and other supplies. The target was adjacent to a temporary cook shack. The cook, a man named Alan was to stand in the field, and wave a red flag for the pilots to zero in for their drop. All went well, eggs were packed between loafs of bread, and not a shell was cracked. Then came a skid load of ketchup, and the parachute was a "Streamer". The skid hit the ground at the site where Alan had last been spotted, but all that could be seen was a huge red stain. Fortunately, Alan had spotted the streamer and ran until he was a safe distance away from the drop zone. The red stain was only ketchup.

There was an "Indian Grave" at Hat Point. Jimmy had seen the mound of rocks, and "dug in them until I found beads and arrowheads". Jimmy, then built a large log cross which he placed at the grave. He said, "Then I carved a big arrowhead, and hung it pointing down, and I painted Indian Grave on it. The tourists sure liked that spot".⁹ Eventually someone stole the arrowhead, and the cross was removed.

During the P.O. Saddle Fire, Jim's sister Violet Wilson rode her horse up to Hat Point to visit with Jim and Murrielle. Ranger Grady Miller asked her to help him round up the stock. Grady had a large pack train on the site, and needed to move them out of harms way. Violet, dressed in jeans, work shirt, boots and her long hair tucked up under her hat, pitched in like any cowpuncher would. After the stock had been put up, Grady asked Violet to join the crew for supper. The fire crew at that time was made up of about thirty CCC people from the State of Delaware. As Violet showed up at the table, washed up and minus her hat, one of the CCC boys shouted out, "Geeze Guys, It's a Goil!".¹⁰

⁹ Nez Perce burial tradition in this area is flexed position inhumation, with a cairn of rocks placed over the burial.

¹⁰Oral history by Jimmy and Murrielle Wilson told to William D. Yehle, MA at Riggins, Idaho on June 1, 1993

The other Forest Service Crew members reported to have built tower Number 2 were: Carpenter Bob Reems, Charlie and Bob Warnock and Ranger Grady Miller.

The most notable visitor to Hat Point while Jimmy and Murrielle were stationed there was Lawyer Bill Douglass, (United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglass).

The third Hat Point Lookout Tower was built in 1948 by Ray Rahn Construction.¹¹ This time, the structure was prefabricated by Timber Structures Inc. in Portland, Oregon. The prefabricated materials were shipped to the site. The foundation blocks were set next to the existing tower. The new tower legs were assembled on the ground, and again, pulleys were attached to the existing tower which was used as a gin pole to raise ("pull up"¹²) the new tower structure. After the present tower was erected, the old ninety foot single log tower was taken down.

Wesley Olsen (Ole) Served as Fire Guard at Hat Point from 1986 through 1992. Mr. Olsen was born at LaCenter, Washington March 17, 1923. His first two years at Hat Point were as a Forest Service volunteer. In 1986 he was given the GS-3 grade, and became a paid Forest Service employee.¹³ Ole lived in the cabin while on duty at hat point. The spartan cabin also becomes home to various fire fighters from time to time. Ole says "they are glad to get there, in out of the weather for a few hours". Ole reported thirteen to fifteen fires a year except for the bad fire year 1989, when he reported fifty-four fires.

Fires are still located by zeroing in on the smoke with an Osborn Fire Finder, locating known landmarks and plotting Range, Township and Section. Forest Service Fire Dispatch is notified, and told what appears to be burning, size of the smoke plume, and any other pertinent information. At this point Dispatch takes over the fire. The fire Guard is then used to relay information when ground communication get bogged down. Communication today is via a

¹¹Telephone interview with Ray Rahn January 13, 1993. Mr. Rahn lives in Milton Freewater, Oregon. He is a stroke victim, in ill health. Mr. Rahn's speech is severely impaired. Therefore, the interview was necessarily very short, and confined to basic fact verification.

¹²Term used by Ray Rahn.

¹³This interview with Ole Olsen took place at the Lostine River Guard Station, approximately twenty miles up Lostine Canyon from the town of Lostine, on June 2, 1993.

Bendix-King radio with repeater system to fire dispatch at Enterprise, Oregon.

Ole reports the first time lightning hit the tower, it sparkled so with static electricity you could see stars, and the noise was deafening. The second time the tower was hit while he was in it, the radio antenna was melted, the ground wire hummed, and a pin hole was burned in the propane line. The third strike he experienced, the hit was on the ground, about 1/4 mile away, and Ole and a visitor from Sweden both felt "a little zap in the hands". Ole felt safe in the tower since a new ground block has been installed on the radio antenna, "As long as you close the door".

Olsen has written a memoir: Days and Times at Hat Point, an unpublished manuscript, Copyright 1993, Wesley Olsen. This manuscript is furnished as personal communication to William D. Yehle, MA. It is appended hereto, unedited, hand written by the author. Herein, Mr. Olsen details his contacts with tourists from all over the world who are visiting Hat Point.

Part II, Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character

Trestle tower with a lookout cabin on top of the tower.

2. Condition of Fabric

Well Maintained, records attached.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: An 82' high tapered trestle tower (seven segments), supporting an 7' x 7' lookout cabin with a 2'0" wide catwalk surrounding the cabin. There are seven flights of stairs to the catwalk trap door entry. The 8" x 8" tower legs are in a square, 16'8" on center at the foundation blocks. The trestle tapers to a square, 7'2" on center at the top of the tower where it supports the 12'4"

square catwalk/cabin floor structure. The cabin roof, at the eave is 6' 9-7/8" above the catwalk floor. An "As Built" drawing is attached.

2. Foundations: Four tapered concrete foundation blocks and four concrete "deadman" guy wire anchors.

3. Walls: The tower structure is open. The lookout cabin walls are 4 x 4 corners, 2 x 4 studs with 1 x 6 rustic siding on the exterior and 5/8 textured plywood on the interior.

4. Structural System

Incised and creosote pressure treated timber trestle with split ring (TECO Type) connectors. Atop the trestle there is a wood frame floor/catwalk with a frame cabin.

5. Porches: Catwalk around observation cabin.

6. Chimneys: None

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: One - 3'0" x 6'5" door with four 12" x 19" window panes, located on the west wall.

b. Windows and Shutters: North, East and South walls each have two, three over three, fixed sash windows 3'2" wide by 3'10" high. The West wall has one 3'2" wide by 3'10" high three over three fixed sash window. Sills are at 33" above floor level. Shutters are hinged at the window top, and supported by wood bars when open.

8. Roof

a. Roof Shape and Covering: The roof is essentially flat with a 3-5/8" slope in 6'3", sawed into the shaped rafters.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The eave consists of a 3'0" overhang with a 2 x 8 cedar cap.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor Plans: One room with an Osborn Fire Finder mounted on a fixed 1"6" x 22-1/2" x 3'3" high stand in the center of the room. The radio and telephone are mounted in the stand.
2. Stairways: No interior stairways.
3. Flooring: 1 x 4 vertical grain flooring over 1 x 8 shiplap.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Paint.
5. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: No interior doors.
 - b. Windows: No interior windows.
6. Decorative features and trim: None
7. Hardware: Lockset with flush plate.
8. Mechanical equipment
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Removable window panels on North and South elevations.
 - b. Lighting: None
 - c. Plumbing: None

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation
Ridge top, on the breaks of the Snake River, above Hells Canyon at 6982 feet above sea level. Aspect is East. Site is the highest point on the Oregon side (west rim) of Hells Canyon. The higher elevation Seven Devils Mountains form the east rim of the canyon.
2. Historic landscape design
Natural flora, Overstory: Conifers, Subalpine Fir, Understory: Hackelberry, Ground Cover: Grass.
3. Outbuildings
Wood frame cabin used as lookout living quarters.

Part III. Sources of Information

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

1. Standard 1936 Lookout House.
2. Standard Lookout Tower, 82-Foot, Type CT-1, 1938.

B. Early Views: None

C. Interviews:

Potter, Lawrence, Personal Interview,
January 12, 1993, at Joseph, Oregon.

Rahn, Ray, Telephone Interview, January 13, 1993.
Milton-Freewater, Oregon.

Wilson, Jimmy and Murrielle, Personal Interview,
June 1, 1993, at Riggins Idaho.

Barton, Ace, Personal Interview, June 1, 1993
at Riggins, Idaho.

Olsen, Wesley, Personal Interview, June 2, 1993, at Lostine River
Guard Station, Lostine Canyon, Oregon.

USFS Region 6 Historian, Gail Throop: Provided original
engineering drawings.

Bruce Womack, USFS Archaeologist, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. First Interview January 12, 1993. Womack is an excellent information source. Through his cooperation the complete maintenance records of Hat Point buildings were obtained, plus leads on Ray Rahn and Lawrence Potter.

D. Bibliography

1. Primary and unpublished sources

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USFS, Hat Point, Lookout Cabin Maintenance Records, (1958 - 1988).

USFS, Hat Point, Lookout Tower Maintenance Records, (third lookout tower records 1948 - 1987).

Olsen, Wesley, Days and Times at Hat Point, unpublished, copyright, 1993, Wesley Olsen. Furnished as personal communication to William D. Yehle, June, 1993.

2. Secondary and published sources

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E. Likely Sources not yet investigated

F. Supplemental Material:

Measured Drawings

Figure 1, Hat Point Topographic Site Survey

Figure 2, Hat Point Lookout, Measured Drawing and Details.

Part IV. Project Information

This project is a voluntary submittal, paid for by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, as part of the contract to construct a safe observation platform at the fifty foot level of the Hat Point Lookout Tower. The Tower modifications are required as a safety modification due to the high visitor incidence at Hat Point. The Hat Point Lookout Tower is not eligible (due to it's age) for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

This document is prepared under Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Contract No. 50-04M3-2-0099, dated 9/24/92, to Contractors Northwest, Inc. P.O. Box 8626, Boise, Idaho 83707. CH2MHILL Contract BOI70155.A1, Purchase Order BOI601 to Yehle Associates.

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